

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph on page 11, lines 13-14 with the following text:

FIGS. 4A and 4B are simplified flow chart illustrating a method of creating a discontiguous address plan using an address and a mask;

Please replace the paragraph on page 12, lines 22 to page 13, line 3 with the following text:

With reference now to the illustrative drawings, and particularly to FIGS. 4A and 4B, there is shown a simplified flow chart illustrating a method of creating a discontiguous address plan for an enterprise using an address and a mask. The method begins at step 12 when the enterprise network architect determines a hierarchy of route advertisement optimization based on the network topology and geography existing or planned to be used by the enterprise. That is, the architect determines at what level(s) the route advertisements should be aggregated. For example, one or more of the following levels can be used to determine how the route advertisements should be aggregated: a floor of a building, a building, a campus, a site, a city, a region, a state, a country, and a continent. In addition, other levels of aggregation can be used solely or in combination with one or more of these levels. In the example below, a city and continent aggregation has been described.

Please replace the paragraph on page 17, lines 16-28 with the following text:

FIG. 6 is a simplified flow chart illustrating a method of determining an address and discontiguous mask for each network security policy area in the repeating policy pattern. The method begins by dividing the enterprise network address space into a plurality of adjacent identical repeating policy patterns (step 40). Preferably, this is implemented using the method described in steps 12 through 32 of FIGS. 4A and 4B. Alternatively, other methods

known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be implemented. In a binary address scheme, the plurality of policy patterns is a multiple of a power of 2 and the size of each pattern is a multiple of a power of 2. Within each identical repeating policy pattern there are a plurality of policy areas, each having a size of a power of 2. For each of the plurality of policy areas, the first address of the policy area in the first repeating policy pattern is determined at step 42. This first address is typically referred to as a beginning or range address.